

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, August 12, 1867

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED
August 10—Ship Enterprise, Swanson, N. Westminister
Ship Foam, Seely, Fort Townsend
(C. D. D.)
August 10—Ship Astoria, Dault, L'Orleans, France

Auction Sales To-day.

J. A. McCREA, Wharf Street, will sell at 11 o'clock a.m., at Salsbury, Groceries and Provision; also Crockery, Matches, Clothes, Shoes, Lamps; also Cigars, Pipes, Fancy Articles; also Saddle Mare; also Guns, Flour, &c.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The Free School System Sustained!

A public meeting was held at the Congregational Church building, on Saturday evening, to discuss the best means of continuing the educational system of the Island and to endorse the recent action of the Board of Education in addressing the Governor on the subject of Free Education. The following members of the Board were present: Messrs. Powell, Macdonald, Tolmie, Franklin, Garesche and Higgins.

His Worship Mayor Macdonald was called to the chair shortly after eight o'clock, and Mr Waddington (Superintendent of Instruction) appointed Secretary.

Mayor Macdonald stated that the meeting had been called to ask the opinion of the public as to what course should be pursued, in the present financial embarrassments of the Colony, to maintain the present system of education.

Dr Powell, Chairman of the Board of Education, having been introduced by the Mayor, stated that the Board wished to be put in a position to convey the wishes of the people to his Excellency. The Board was in favor of continuing the Free system but were unable to re-open the schools owing to a want of funds. The doctor then proceeded to read the following history of the educational system from the commencement to the present time:

HISTORY.

1. The Institution of the Board by Governor Kennedy took place June 2nd, 1865. The Superintendent was appointed five days afterwards. A complete series of national books was ordered from England July 26th. The Central School on Fort street was opened August 1st, with 117 boys and 91 girls, the Congregational Church rented and opened for the boys Sept. 4th. In addition to this all the Colonial Schools of the Island were put upon the same footing as the Free School newly instituted. The course of instruction in the different schools were put upon a regular footing, and the plans a model school-house in Nanaimo st. ed. approved and tenders called for and received October 31st.

2. Everything thus far went on satisfactorily, with the exception of a certain exigency of funds, and the well known hostility of the then Governor towards free education, until the final refusal of the House of Assembly to vote the estimated sum of \$3000 for the year, when Governor Kennedy immediately wrote (August 31st, 1866), to the Board of Education, refusing to guarantee any further expenditure for that department, but without dismissing any officials. An extract from this letter was communicated by the Board to all the teachers and others, and found its way into the public prints.

3. The Board, in this awkward predicament, at the same time that it took care not to compromise its connections with the Government, did everything in its power to maintain the existence of the Common Schools, and the teachers nobly co-operated with the Board in this attempt.

4. Finally, His Excellency Governor Kennedy left, and the whole Educational matter fell into a state of interregnum.

5. On the arrival of Governor Seymour, the Board hastened to put a stop, if possible, to such a deplorable state of things, and obtained an audience December 8th, in order to explain the uncertain position of the teachers and other matters relating to the instruction of Education, to all which the Governor answered, December 14th: "That according to a minute from his predecessor in this Island, the whole system of the public schools required reforming; and that under these circumstances His Excellency would desire to have some time for consideration before coming to a decision in answer to the Board."

6. The observation was repeated to the Legislative Council in a message on Education, which is before the public.

7. Shortly after, the Legislative Council voted the \$10,000, carried in the Estimates for the current Educational expenses of the year, and moreover (as was then generally understood) the arrears due in Vancouver Island up to March last, which amounted to \$5100 more.

8. Certain imputations of the late Governor, accompanying the above mentioned message, naturally elicited from the Board a letter of inquiry, and this inquiry was met by a reply from Governor Seymour, dated April 1st, in which he now ignored the very existence of the Board.

9. This letter, as well as the answer of the Board, dated April 11th, have been published, and two months after His Excellency was pleased to comply with the suggestion of the Board by completing the number of its members and reappointing those of the old ones who had not resigned.

10. The Board being thus reconstituted, His Excellency informed them, June 17th, that he proposed to devote to Vancouver Island \$6000, and this amount he is prepared to place under its control. He will leave it with the Board to determine how the public interests in the matter can be best served, but the amount now offered must, besides promoting the current education of the children, serve to extinguish any liabilities of the Government for past services."

11. The position of the Board was now more difficult than ever. The arrears up to March last, amounted to \$5100; a moral engagement, amounting to \$3000 more, up to June 30th; and with every possible economy, the balance of the year would cost \$3000, making in all \$11,000; a very moderate expenditure for sixteen months, but much too large in view of the \$6000 offered. Under the circumstances the Board voted as a matter of urgency and humanity towards the teachers, who had not received, a cent since August last, that the arrears up to December 31st, amounting to \$3500, be immediately paid.

12. This vote was communicated to His Excellency June 24th, and the Board receiving no answer, the following resolutions were drawn up and a copy handed to His Excellency at an audience obtained July 18th:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Board is unanimously of opinion that the system of Free Education established in Vancouver Island is in accordance with the wishes of the community, and has worked heretofore to the satisfaction of this part of the Colony.

2. That the Board is further unanimously of opinion that every effort should be made to continue the system.

3. That the amount placed at the disposal of the Board, \$6000, being intended, besides promoting the current education of the

children to serve to extinguish any liabilities of the Government for past services, renders it impossible without further assistance to pay the already much reduced expenses of education for the remainder of the year.

4. That application be now made to His Excellency the Governor for such additional grant of money as may insure the continuance of the system until further provision for the same can be made by the Legislature.

5. That for the prominent support of a Free School system in this Colony, the Board of Education would suggest to His Excellency the Governor the early introduction of a measure at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, imposing a special school tax for the purpose.

13. In answer to the above resolutions, the Governor wrote the following letter, July 24th, and the Board were enabled to pay a first instalment of arrears up to December 15th:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
24th July, 1867.

GENTLEMEN.—With reference to your verbal communication to the Governor respecting the state of public education in Vancouver Island, I am instructed to state that he learns with pleasure from you that the system under your control works to the satisfaction of the community.

His Excellency considers the subject as one in which the Government in the early days of a Colony ought to interfere as little as possible, but he cannot refrain from placing on record his regret that the parents do not do so, as a matter of pride, to contribute pecuniarily towards the education of their children.

The Governor has appropriated to Vancouver Island \$6000 out of the \$10,000 granted by the Legislature for Educational purposes. Should the greater self reliance of the mainland leave a surplus in the grant, his Excellency will be happy to hand it over to you, but he would urge that you make your arrangements irrespective of this consideration.

The amount of \$6000, before stated, will be paid in instalments as the finances of the Colony will admit, but a sum of \$3000 will be at once paid upon application to the sub-Accountant at Victoria and on receipt signed by your chairman. The detailed apportionment of the funds his Excellency leaves entirely to the Board, with the request that a statement thereof, supported by the usual vouchers, may as a matter of account be periodically forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

I have the honor to be,
Yours most obedt. servant,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

14. The Board has thus been reduced to deliberate upon an impossibility, and after much consideration has decided before altering or laying violent hands on the present system to place the whole matter before the public, so that it may be openly debated, and the Board enabled to submit such measures to His Excellency, on his return from British Columbia, as may be in accordance with the public wishes.

Dr Powell, in concluding, said that if no more funds were forthcoming the schools must remain closed; and that should a majority of the meeting decide in favor of a monthly fee, the Free School system would be at an end. The sum of \$6000 for current expenses would have been sufficient to pay all expenses; but \$3500 of the amount went to clear off arrears, and the balance—\$2500—fell far short of the sum required to continue the system. The number of scholars on the mainland was under 80; on the Island they numbered nearly 400.

On motion of the Superintendent, the resolutions of the Board (above reported) submitted to the Governor some time ago, were read for the approval, adoption or rejection of the meeting.

The first resolution was read.
Mr McMillan moved its adoption.

Mr Derham said he for one could not send his children to the free schools because they were not sectarian; he wished his children to be taught that there was a God as well as to be taught reading, arithmetic, &c. He was also opposed to a school tax on persons who did not send their children to those schools.

Rev Mr Somerville thought there was no necessity at present to discuss the propriety of a school tax [hear]. That might be left to a future meeting. He was of opinion that the present difficulty might be lifted over very easily. The Board represented the Colony very well, and enjoyed, he thought, public confidence. Now, without referring to the sneer of the Governor as to the "greater self reliance of the people on the mainland," he believed that if an effort were made there would be no unwillingness on the part of the people to pay a moderate fee, at the same time it could be understood that it was merely temporary. Let the Government pay half and the people half of the expenses. He thought that were the Board to make every exertion to procure a larger sum of money they would be successful. The rev. gentleman then moved that the thanks of this meeting be extended to the Board for the efforts they had made, that they be requested to make an effort to procure a larger sum, and that they charge a small fee on each scholar attending school.

Mr Bull said he had believed there was a tacit feeling in favor of the non-sectarian system, and he was surprised to hear Mr Derham express views in opposition. If the opposition came from only one sect, the members of that sect ought to acquiesce in the views of the majority. The fee system would be a failure. Hardly anything would be realized from it [hear], and he earnestly recommended a continuance of the present system.

Mr H. E. Wilby, of Esquimalt, said he had been connected with one of the first free schools established on the Island, and could say from experience that the fee system would amount to nothing. He was in favor of free education. The parents who came into the Colony did not look upon free education as the mendicant do on the victuals given him. No; they looked upon it as a bonus given for settling in the country [hear, and applause]. Every parent paid taxes for his children, and those taxes went into the general revenue. The people had a right to have their children educated to keep them out of jail [hear], and it was cheaper for the Government to educate the children than it was to send policemen to arrest them and put them in the chains [laughter and applause]. If the Government would give no more money, then let the people subscribe. Introduce the Fee system and the Free system was gone. He went in for free, non-sectarian education, and he hoped it would never be done away with. He supported the resolutions of the Board of Education in toto.

Rev Mr Browning said he believed the Board had pursued a proper and valid course. He endorsed their action as just and fair, and he had no doubt it would be sustained by the public. As a clergyman, he was in favor of a non-sectarian, non-

denominational system, such as we have here now. The system of education in this Colony had reached a crisis, and he believed the resolutions of the Board should be sustained by this meeting without amendment. The Board had been snubbed by the Executive [hear]; it had not received the treatment its services deserved. The age of exclusiveness was passing away, and if Britain expected to continue great she must make every effort to educate the young or she would go behind. We were here to found a new State, and it was the interest of every State to educate its children. It was not alone the interest of parents—it was the interest, the duty, of the State to furnish free education [prolonged applause]. The rev. gentleman alluded to the good work non-sectarian schools had done in Canada, and said it was stuff and nonsense to talk of the necessity of teaching children religion in the schools. What was the home circle, the Sabbath school, the Church for? As a Methodist, he did not want priest or layman—not even of his own denomination—to invade the schools and introduce religious matters there. Let this meeting speak out boldly and unhesitatingly in support of Free Schools and in denunciation of the system attempted to be enforced by the Government [applause].

Mr C. B. Brown, of Esquimalt District, said he would be ashamed to rise up and say that Free Schools were a failure [applause]. He did not see how any man could do it [laughter]. The system had been most successful in other countries, and it had been successful here. If parents did not pay a fee their children would run wild; and there were a good many here who could not pay. Adopt the fee system and you send half the children into the streets to become worse than Siwash [laughter]. The police would be no account. Mr Somerville had said "preserve the system and put on a fee." How could you put on a fee and preserve the Free system? [hear]. Put the tin end of the wedge in and it will be driven home [applause]. In concluding, Mr Brown said he hoped the meeting would endorse the action of the Board in toto.

Rev Mr Somerville explained that in proposing a fee he only wished to tide over the present difficulty. He wished to preserve the Free system [applause].

Dr Tolmie concurred with the gentlemen who said that a fee would fail; and he concurred with Mr Wilby as to a subscription in case an application to the Government for more money failed. He thought the Board could now see the way clear to keeping the schools open till the end of the year [hear]. To Mr Derham's argument he would quote the remark of the great Hugh Miller, who said that after long years of experience he had never met a person who said he had acquired an interest in religious matters at school [hear].

Mr Gibbs suggested that the latter part of Mr Somerville's resolution should read subscription instead of fee; and he also proposed that the Government should give \$1000 towards the schools and the people \$1000.

Mr McMillan said the Board was entitled to a great deal more money than it had received, and he hoped the members would press their claims.

Mr Higgins believed that the substitution of Mr Somerville's amendment for the resolutions of the Board would kill the Free School system. He hoped it would be withdrawn. The Governor had informed a deputation of the Board that the Government did not wish to run counter to the wishes of the people in this respect, and if a unanimous opinion was expressed in favor of the continuance of the Free system he thought more money would be handed over.

Mr C. B. Young said the question before the meeting was, should the Free School system be maintained? He believed that the interests of the Colony demanded it should be, and he hoped the vote would be unanimous in its favor [hear].

Mr J. W. Carey thought the resolution ought to be passed, and the Board should have more money, because with our \$6000 we had to pay out \$3500 for back debts.

Mr Waddington said the amendment had nothing whatever to do with the resolution.

Mr Somerville, amid much applause, here withdrew the amendment.

Mr Derham said that if he was looked upon as an opponent of free education it was a mistake. Unless a better system could be brought forward he would favor the continuance of the present system.

Councillor Hebbard spoke in favor of a denominational system as in England, and introduced a question of religion, which gave rise to expressions of dissent in the body of the hall.

Mr Franklin opposed the introduction of religious matters in this discussion, and claimed that the Free School system, which Mr Hebbard opposed, had proved successful.

Mr Davis—Where's the money coming from?

Mr C. B. Young replied that if some who were fishing for offices got appointed, they'd soon know where the money was to come from [laughter]. He alluded to the numerous officials, the expensive system of Government, and the folly of keeping a lightship at the mouth of the Fraser, and then crying poverty when money was wanted for educational purposes [applause].

Councillor Lewis objected to so many amendments and propositions.

Mr Young said the undertaker had undertaken to set us right and had set himself wrong [laughter].

The third resolution was carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution was next read, and, after a short discussion, passed.

The fifth and last resolution, calling for the adoption of a School Tax, was read, and

Mr Young opposed the proposed tax because it would bear heavily on sects who did not send their children to the Free Schools.

Mr McMillan took the same ground.

Mr Robert Wallace and Mr Higgins said it made no difference whether the money was taken from the general revenue or raised by a special tax. All would have to contribute in either case. The object of the tax was to insure the Board a certain amount to work with.

Mr Carey suggested that the Government be asked to set aside a certain percentage on the whole revenue.

Dr Tolmie said this resolution only approved of the principle of a special tax, and left the details with the Government.

Mr Gibbs could not see the force of the arguments of those who opposed the tax. The Catholics, the Episcopalians, the Jews, were not called on to pay as such, but citizens, without regard to creed, were expected to pay, and the schools were open to them. He favored a tax.

Hon. Dr Helmcken remarked that Government would only be too happy to impose a new tax if the people asked for one [applause]. A tax would not answer, and it would never do to maintain one system on the Island and another on the mainland. The Island might stand the tax, but the mainland, with its small and scattered communities, could not. He did not think that the meeting—influential and numerous as it was—should pass such a resolution as this.

Dr Powell replied that the object of the Board was not to increase the burthen of taxation, but to create a separate fund that would not be subject to the caprices of those who governed us, and could always be relied on [hear].

Mr Waddington made an eloquent and powerful speech in favor of the resolution, which was received with manifestations of satisfaction, and the resolution being put to the meeting was carried by a large majority.

Mr John Jessop, teacher of Central School, announced that that school would be re-opened on Monday morning by him, and that he would trust, as he had trusted before, to the Government and Colony to defray his expenses [applause]. Mr Jessop paid a warm compliment to Mr Waddington, the able and energetic Superintendent of Education.

Dr Tolmie, on behalf of the Board, expressed the high sense of gratification with which the zealous and untiring exertions of Mr Waddington were regarded by the Board [applause].

Mr Waddington, amid prolonged manifestations of popular approval, briefly returned thanks for the kind words that had been spoken of him and his services.

The Mayor said the teachers had acted nobly and well during the crisis, and he trusted Government and the country would yet reward their devotedness to the cause of education [hear].

Mr Young claimed that it was true economy for the Government to educate the children, as it cost much less to teach them what was right than to punish them for doing what was wrong. Free education seemed to be opposed by a small minority; as the majority must rule, the minority must give way [hear]. There could be but one opinion, the present system was the correct one; he had visited the school during the late examinations and found that the teachers had done their duty, and that the children were highly intelligent. He would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that this meeting, after having heard the report and resolutions of the Board of Education, request it to urge on His Excellency the Governor the necessity of making necessary provision for carrying on the Free Schools of this section of the Colony, as it considers the education of the children of paramount importance to the present and future peace and welfare of the Colony.

The resolution was carried, only one voice being raised in opposition.

Mr McMillan proposed the following resolution. Mr Richard Hall seconded, and the resolution was carried:

Resolved, That this meeting, through the Board of Education, respectfully request that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to place the additional sum of \$2000, to which this meeting considers the people of Vancouver fairly entitled, at the disposal of the Board.

The meeting, after thanking the chairman for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties, adjourned.

Later from Cariboo.

[From the N.W. Westminister Examiner.]

The steamer Onward, Capt. Irving, arrived from Yale yesterday shortly after noon. Amongst the passengers were Mr Oppenheimer and Mr Winkler, both of whom have come direct from Cariboo, having left Williams Creek on the 31st ultimo. The Express stage left at the same time, but did not travel as fast, being cumbered with the Bank treasure, (\$140,000 for the Bank of British North America, and about \$60,000 for the Bank of British Columbia,) and will not probably reach Yale before to-morrow, so that we are disappointed in getting our Cariboo exchanges and correspondence. The news is, however, unusually devoid of interest.

Some misunderstanding had caused delay in the work of repairing the damage on the lower portion of the creek by the freshet some weeks ago; but, that having been adjusted, the work was being vigorously undertaken. The claims on the upper portion of the creek were yielding as well as ever, particularly Musquito Gulch, which promises to be very rich.

It is already known that the Canadian company, not content with the strip of disputed ground, have taken possession of and recorded the whole of the Grouse Creek Flume company's ground and have named it "Sparrow-hawk," not after Her Majesty's ship-of-war, but out of compliment to Mr. Sparrow, the Agent of the Flume company. They continue to work night and day on the rich lead. The men work two hour shifts, there being plenty to fill up the time, and as "many hands make light work" there is no flagging in the matter. How fast they are taking out the gold is a secret now carefully kept to themselves; but the general impression is that they are taking out large amounts, and that their object is to work out the rich ground before any effective measures can be taken to interfere with their operations. Should the Governor arrive before they get through they will doubtless decline, in the most polite but firm way, to comply with His Excellency's request. Should they have exhausted the rich lead they will probably comply on condition that the Governor will grant them amnesty for all past acts; and should such be the case and this condition complied with, these men will have gained the day in every respect.

From Canyon Creek the news had come

that the Washburne Company crushed a ton of rock with the arastras, and washed up \$500 as the result.

On William Creek business was steady and safe.

The mines, as a whole, are yielding as large an aggregate as they ever did, and the gold is much more widely distributed than was the case in former times.

The markets are steadily and well supplied and business has become more settled and systematized, and is done with a most reasonable margin for profits.

On the line of travel the whole way between the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser and the head of agriculture at Quesnellmouth, crops are looking well and the roads are getting good.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A week of more than usually satisfactory progress has advanced her Royal Highness considerably on the road to that complete recovery which it is believed no less confidently than it is hoped that time will bring about. The joint has now lost nearly all trace of pain, and is recovering its natural form. Its appearance, indeed, is more nearly that of health than has yet been observed in the course of the illness. So delicate, however, is the structure of the affected articulation that a very trifling shock or abrupt movement might interrupt the healing process. The precautions, therefore, as regards the preservation of the limb in a splint and swing are still continued, and will probably be required for some time to come.—The Lancet.

FAINTING.—Ladies do not faint nowadays, at least but rarely. If one can trust a perfect mass of evidence, oral and written, syncope, at the end of the last century, and up to the 25th year of this, was a habit with ladies. A story without a swoon was impossible until lately. Let us thank heaven comfortably that our mothers, wives, and daughters have given up the evil of becoming catatonic at the occurrence of anything in the least degree surprising.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

EXPLORATION.—There were at last dates four Indians with a canoe at Seymour waiting for Mr Bissett, who is going on an exploring expedition with the view of ascertaining the practicability of a route from Kamloops to the Quesnelle Lake by way of the North River. The project is to run the steamer Marten up the North River as far as practicable, to transfer goods thence across to Quesnelle Lake, and from there to Cariboo.—Examiner.

BIG BEND.—The Examiner has dates from Big Bend to the 24th ultimo. On French Creek the Black Hawk Company washed up \$150 for the week. It is thought there were no good diggings in the bed of the creek. Seven men are at work in McCullough Creek; only one company making wages.

KOOTENAY.—The news from Kootenay is meagre and unimportant. We hear on good authority, however, that our Southern gold field will ere long attract more attention, as parties who discovered good diggings have been keeping their discoveries quiet, awaiting the arrival of Commissioner O'Reilly on the creek in order to have them recorded.—Examiner.

SCHOOL OPENING.—The Central Free School will be re-opened this morning, for the reception of pupils, both boys and girls, at 9 a.m., in the building lately occupied by the girls, on Fort street. The teacher, Mr Jessop, will be glad to enrol at the commencement of the term as many as wish to avail themselves of the privilege of free education.

SALE OF LIVE STOCK.—On Saturday, J. P. Davies & Co. sold at their Sale Yard cows with calves, at from \$38 to \$35; yearling heifers at an average of \$20; dry cows, at \$33 to \$40; and two and three-year old steers at \$25 to \$33. The sale was well attended and the prices are an improvement on those previously obtained here.

DETAINED.—The rapid journey of the Governor to the mines last week necessitated the withdrawal of several of the horses from the relay stations, and the stage with the express and mail is accordingly two days behind time. It will reach Yale to-day.

FOR COMEX.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Stamp, sailed for Comex last evening, with a party who wish to examine the Perseverance Coal mine at Comex.

GOING TO SEA.—The ship Astoria, for France, with a cargo of Burrard Inlet spars, sailed yesterday morning. She was towed into the Straits by the Isabel.

THE Active sailed for Victoria on Saturday at 6 30 p.m.

THE Fideliter arrived at Portland on Saturday morning.

THE Governor has granted \$250 for the support of the Fort Langley school.

THE Enterprise returned at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, with 23 passengers.

FIELDS OF DECK.—The root of the yellow dock, so troublesome to farmers, is an effective, and a most valuable medicine. In the neighborhood of Lowell, Doct. J. C. Ayer & Co. have planted fields of it, where they raise many tons at a crop. It is grown like the carrot or beet, in drills, and its quality or properties have been much improved by cultivation. It is one of the ingredients in Ayer's SARSAPARILLA, and, we are informed, the extraordinary virtues of this preparation are largely due to the extract of this root that it contains. The Sarsaparilla root used by this firm is grown on plantations of their own, in Honduras, to secure an article of superior and wholly reliable quality. One of the reasons for the universally acknowledged superiority of their medicines may be seen in the watchful care that is used in preparing them.—Fleming's Statesman.

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Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bitten feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

A Household Word to Millions.—Throughout two-thirds of the civilized world, Bristol's Sarsaparilla may be called the synonym for invigoration. Its tonic properties are proverbial in every South American country; in Mexico, Cuba, Central America, Brazil, and the British Colonies from the Canada to the Australian antipodes, the evidence is alike in its favor. Convalescents find it the most powerful of restoratives. The victims of ulcers and eruptive maladies depend upon its disinfectant and healing properties. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the sufferers from malarious fevers, intermittent and remittent, find it safe and sure. It has never disappointed those who have put their trust in it. In all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, Bristol's Vegetable Pills should be used in moderate doses along with the Sarsaparilla, which will greatly hasten a cure. 616

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—To Purify the Blood.—With this medicine the discovery of a great principle of guidance in treating the diseased body dawned upon mankind—the necessity of purifying the blood, "the life of the flesh." This rational treatment gradually superseded the barbarous bleedings, destructive emetics, and undermining purgatives, which had entailed the prostration and prostration of centuries. Purification of fluids and solids is the noble purpose Holloway's medicine was designed to effect, and wonderfully has it accomplished its end—a truth, at the present day, universally admitted and acted upon. In loss of appetite, giddiness, partial failure of memory, bilious attacks, and habitual constipation, Holloway's Pills exert the most salutary powers in invigorating any organ which is falling through weakness.

Auction Sales.

J. P. Davies & Co. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Saleroom, Fivefoot Stone Building, Wharf Street near Yates.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

NOTICE.

In connection with our Real Estate business, we have had made, by competent Surveyors, two large Maps, each 6 feet square, of the City of Victoria together with the Suburban Property, &c., &c.; also, a large Map of Esquimalt and the surrounding Property.

TUESDAY

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

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AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

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The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening of the agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for their valuable services.

The Fire Branch.

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

Life Branch.

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the rate to the English standard.

SPROAT & CO.
Store street.
Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia
Jy 11

Northern Assurance Co
FOR
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.
ESTABLISHED 1836

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000,

Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose
personal liability is unlimited.

INVESTED FUNDS, \$3,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company grant Insurances against Fire on every
description of property;

LIFE DEPARTMENT

This Institution accepts proposals at the rates of premium payable to Europe, when on examination will be found more advantageous than elsewhere. For other Offices having Agencies here. It unites all the advantages of a Mutual Association with the security of a Prudential Company. The participation Branch is conducted by the Proprietors of the same, and entitles the member to 10 per cent. on the premiums, without any other deduction whatever. Thus the assured enjoy the profit without any outlay of money.

The participation in profits has been most liberal. Should claims arise before the next investigation, prospective bonus of nearly 1 1/4 per cent. is allotted.

JANION, GREEN & RHODES.

July 18 3m AGENTS.

Phoenix Fire Assurance
COMPANY.
LOMBARD STREET and CHARING CROSS
LONDON.
Established 1782.

**For Insuring every kind of Property
in all parts of the World from
Loss or Damage by Fire.**

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling in discharge of its claims for losses by Fire.

The security offered to the policyholders by the Phoenix Office is unlimited, comprising in addition to the

capital of the Company the whole fortunes of the most invested
proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent
merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An
annual and short time Insurances are effected upon all kinds
of property in Vancouver Island and Britis Columbia
on the most favorable terms.
Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on ap-
plication to the Agents at their office corner of Wharfedale
Fortstreets.

T. C. NUTTALL & Co.
Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia
Apply to D. LENEVEU,
Wharf Street.

Marine Insurance.
 THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
 of San Francisco.
 INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL
 Stock \$750,000.

Block, \$150,000.
For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits
&c. For information, rates of Premium, &c.,
Apply to **LOWE BROTHERS,**
and **Agcn's, Wharf street**

FARNAN'S
CUTT SPECIFIED

GOUT SPECIFIC!
An Effectual and Speedy Remedy
FOR THE
**GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA
LUMBAGO & NEURALGIA.**

Farnam's Specific has stood the test of years, and its beneficial influence, as well as the extraordinary rapidity with which it acts on the system and removes pain and the cause of pain—that is to say, the condition of the blood and stomach which produced the affliction—can be witnessed by thousands. The cure is as COMPLETE as it is RAPID, and strengthened by the testimonies of a large number of patients who have received almost INSTANTANEOUS relief. In all other remedies having failed, the proprietor has the confidence in offering it to the notice of the public. To the extent it is harmless; to the fluids of the human frame it is a healthy impetus; to the system generally it is invigorant.

ing to a degree unparalleled; and both sexes may take it to equal advantage. A dose taken about once a month, operates most effectually in preventing a return of the complaint.

Prepared by the proprietor, W. FARNAN, 12 Tavistock street, Covent Garden, London.

LANGLEY & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, York street,
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

In the Estate of Holder & Hart,

NOTICE

A DIVIDEND IN THE ABOVE ESTATE
 is payable forthwith at the office of J. H. Stewart,
 Wharf street, V.I.
 J. R. STEWART,
 W. R. H. ADAMSON, } Assignee
 Victoria, V.I., August 3, 1867. an3